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The Nation's Anti-Communist Newspaper

Common Sense

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and nothing but the Truth"

Without fear or favor,
Conde N. Guiley
FOUNDER AND EDITOR

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THE SUPREME COURT -- COMMUNISM'S TROJAN HORSE IN THE U.S.A.

By Robert Lee Gibbons

At last the Invisible Government has apparently secured the complete control of the Supreme Court of the United States. While Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the White House, the Invisible Government tried to take over the Supreme Court by having their chief tool, F.D.R., increase to 16 the number of Justices so they could add enough "left-wing" stooges to swing the High Court decisions in favor of the Marxists. Strong public protests prevented them from packing the Supreme Court at that time, hence they were forced to wait and replace deceased members with judges who would do their bidding.

May 17, 1954, the day of the desegregation decision by the U.S. Supreme Court, has properly been called "Black Monday." In recent weeks, however, patriotic Americans of all sections should have been filled with anxiety when they picked up their evening papers on Mondays for fear of reading of additional "Black Monday" decisions by that Court. They have certainly been forthcoming.

Probably the worst of these decisions was the ruling on June 3, 1957, in the case of *Jencks v. United States* that the defendant was entitled to inspect all FBI reports relating to testimony of witnesses against him. This appalling and outrageous decision, which went beyond even the request of the attorneys for *Jencks*, and which Justice Clark, in dissenting, said afforded to the criminal "a Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets," might have a crippling effect on law enforcement in general in this country, and has already created confusion in the Federal courts. Lawyers for Communist traitors under this ruling can now, unless prosecution is abandoned, learn the identities of FBI informants within the Communist movement.

In order to place the *Jencks* decision in its proper perspective as part of an overall trend and pattern of the Court's assistance to traitors and security risks, extending over a period of more than 2 years, we present the following brief descriptions of 31 other decisions:

1. In *Quinn v. United States*, decided May 23, 1955, the Court reversed the contempt conviction of a member of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America who refused to answer a question before the House Un-American Activities Committee as to whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, even though he did not expressly invoke the privilege against self-incrimination, merely saying that he supported the statement of a witness on the preceding day who had invoked the First and Fifth Amendments.

2. On the same day the *Quinn* case was decided, the Court reversed the conviction of Julius Emspak, General Secretary and Treasurer of the same union, who had refused to answer 58 questions of the House



Chief Justice Earl Warren

Appointed to the Supreme Court as a Chief Justice in 1953, as a reward for his support of Ike in place of Sen. Robert A. Taft for the Presidency. Many of his opinions have favored the Communists.

Committee as to whether or not he was acquainted with named individuals who had been charged with having Communist affiliations. He cited the First and Fifth Amendments. In reversing, the Court claimed that these questions were within the scope of the Fifth Amendment.

3. In *Bart v. United States*, also decided on May 23, 1955, the contempt conviction of Philip Bart, general manager of the *Daily Worker*, was reversed, the Court claiming that the House Committee did not directly overrule his refusal, based on the Fifth Amendment, to name officials of the Ohio section of the Communist Party in 1936. The Committee counsel, Tavenner, had clearly told Bart that testimony relating to other people could not incriminate him.

4. In *Peters v. Hobby*, decided June 6, 1955, the Court gave a declaratory judgment that Peters, who had been Special Consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service and had been barred from the Federal service by the Civil Service Commission's Loyalty Review Board because of reasonable doubt as to his loyalty, had been removed invalidly, and ordered that the Board's findings as to reasonable doubt and its debarment ruling be expunged from its records.

5. On Nov. 7, 1955, the Court refused to review a decision of the Wis. Supreme Court which held that the Gwinn Amendment to the Federal Housing Law, prohibiting occupancy of subsidized Federal housing developments by persons in organizations on the Attorney General's list, was unconstitutional.

6. In *Cammer v. United States*, decided Mar. 12, 1956, the Court reversed the contempt conviction of Cammer, attorney for Ben Gold, who, after indictment of Gold by a Federal grand jury, mailed to members of the grand jury who were government employees, a questionnaire which sought to

ascertain whether such employee jurors might be influenced by bias or fear to indict persons charged with association with the Communist Party.

7. In *Penn. v. Nelson*, decided Apr. 2, 1956, the Court upheld the Supreme Court of Penn. in its holding that the Smith Act supersedes the enforceability of the Penn. Sedition Act under which Steve Nelson, in the words of Earl Warren "an acknowledged member of the Communist Party," had been convicted. This holding in effect annuls all state sedition acts, and the immediate effect thereof was to stop prosecution of 10 defendants under the Massachusetts law as well as a prosecution then pending in Kentucky.

8. Not content with wreaking havoc with state legislation, the Court on Apr. 9, 1956, held that Sec. 903 of the Charter of the City of N.Y., which provided that whenever a city employee used the privilege against self-incrimination to avoid answering a question relating to his official conduct his tenure of office shall terminate, was unconstitutional. Irving Slochower, an associate professor at Brooklyn College, who had been suspended under the provisions of Sec. 903, as a result of this decision recovered over three and one half years back pay from N.Y. City and was reinstated as a teacher!

9. In *United States v. Zucca*, decided April 30, 1956, the Court upheld dismissal of denaturalization proceedings against Zucca, who was alleged by the government to have been a member of the Communist Party and other organizations affiliated with or controlled by it, and to have procured naturalization by concealment.

10. In *Communist Party of the United States v. Subversive Activities Control*

—o— (Continued on Page 2) —o—



Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter

An Austrian born Jew, who rules the Court with an iron fist. Was the main incorporator of the Communist-front American Civil Liberties Union, a member of the legal staff of the NAACP and placed Alger Hiss in the Government with many more Reds.

TROJAN HORSE

—o— (Continued from Page 1) —o—

Board, decided also on Apr. 30, 1956, the Court gratified the highest hopes of the Party. After the SACB had ordered the Party to register, the Party claimed that the testimony of Paul Crouch, Manning Johnson and Harvey Matusow before the SACB was perjurious. The government and the Court of Appeals deemed the unchallenged testimony sufficient to sustain the SACB's order. The Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals and remanded the case to the SACB where the Party could make its allegations as to perjured testimony.

11. In *Cole v. Young*, decided June 11, 1956, a preference-eligible veteran had been suspended from a classified civil service position on charges of close association with alleged Communists and an allegedly subversive organization, and later dismissed. The Court held the dismissal not authorized.

12. In *Mesarosh v. U.S.*, the Court again came to the aid of Steve Mesarosh, alias Steve Nelson. The convictions of Mesarosh and 4 others under the Smith Act were reversed, and new trials granted, because the Solicitor General believed that the testimony of one witness, Mazzei, given on occasions other than the trials of these defendants, was untrue. The Solicitor General merely asked that the trial court determine the credibility of Mazzei's testimony. Instead the Court brought to nought the government's efforts of more than 3 years duration to convict these defendants by the above reversal. (Oct. 10, 1956)

13. In *Leedom v. International Union of Mine, and Smelter Workers*, decided Dec. 10, 1956, the Court exploited a loophole in the Taft Hartley Act and also held that the National Labor Relations Board could take no administrative action to withhold from a union the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act even though a trial examiner had found that an officer of the union, Travis, had filed a false non-Communist affidavit.

14. On the same day, in a similar case, the Court held that benefits of the National Labor Relations Act could not be withheld from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, even though one of its officers, Ben Gold, had been convicted in 1954 for a false non-Communist affidavit filed in 1950.

15. Not content with ruling in favor of Ben Gold's counsel and union as stated above, the Court on Jan. 28, 1957 made it a clean sweep for Gold, reversing his conviction for filing a non-Communist affidavit because of "official intrusion into the privacy of the jury."

16. In *U.S. v. Witkovich*, decided April 29, 1957, the Court ruled that the Attorney General could not, under the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, ask an alien against whom a final order of deportation had been outstanding for more than six months, questions relating to membership in and activities on behalf of the Communist Party.

17. In *Schware v. Board of Bar Examiners of New Mexico*, the Court held that the Supreme Court of N. Mexico had deprived Schware of due process in denying him the opportunity to qualify for the practice of law on the ground that he had failed to satisfy the Board of Bar Examiners as to his moral character. Schware had been a member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1940, had used aliases to hide his Jewishness, had been arrested in Cal. on suspicion of criminal syndicalism, and had been charged with recruiting persons for the Loyalist (Communist) cause in Spain (May 6, 1957)

18. Not content with the Schware decision, the Court on the same day flagrantly invaded the sovereign prerogatives of the State of California in licensing practicing attorneys. It reversed the action of the Cal. Committee of Bar Examiners in refusing to admit one Raphael Konigsberg to prac-



Congressman James C. Davis

Congressman James Davis was not far wrong when he said; "It seems that the Communists cannot lose a case in the United States Supreme Court."

Georgia is doing something about the Court. What about the other States following in its footsteps?

tice, even though he had refused to answer questions directed at finding whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party.

19. On May 13, 1957, the Court reversed the convictions of Kremen, Coleman and Stein for harboring Robert Thompson, convicted Smith Act defendant and bail jumper, on the ground that the defendants were victims of an illegal search and seizure.

20. On May 20, 1957, the Court affirmed the order of a court in St. Louis which struck out restrictions on Mrs. Antonia Sentner's Communist associations while under order of deportation.

21. On June 17, 1957, which clearly qualifies as a Black Monday, the Court ruled that John Stewart Service, one of the first targets of the late Joe McCarthy, had been wrongfully discharged from his State Dept. job by Secretary of State Dean Acheson in 1951 because of reasonable doubt as to his loyalty. This is the same Service who in 1945 gave confidential documents to Philip Jaffe of *Amerasia Magazine*.

22. Another blow delivered by the Court on the same day was much more damaging in its implications to the U.S. The convictions of 14 West Coast Communist leaders under the Smith Act were reversed. The Court enunciated a very narrow construction of the word "organize" in the Act, holding that it meant the mere establishment of the present Communist Party in this case, which took place in 1945, and that the 3-year statute of limitations barred any indictment on the "organize" section after 1948. The Court also criticized the charge to the jury for not specifying clearly that advocacy of violent overthrow, to be illegal, must be advocacy of action, and not just theoretical urging. Five of the fourteen defendants were acquitted, and the other nine were granted new trials.

23. On the same day the Court reversed the contempt conviction of labor leader John Watkins, who had refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee the names of persons he had known as Communists. In his opinion, Chief Justice Warren adopted standard Communist jargon, saying "there is no Congressional power to expose for the sake of exposure." Cases in lower courts which will probably be affected by this decision are those of Arthur Miller, who has already moved for reversal of his contempt conviction, and N.Y. Times employees Robert Shelton, Seymour Peck and Alden Whitman, who have also been convicted of contempt.

24. Likewise on June 17th the Court in *Sweezy v. Wyman*, reversed the New Hampshire contempt conviction of Prof. Paul Sweezy of the University of New Hampshire. Sweezy had been directed by the Supreme Court of that State to answer questions by Attorney General Wyman dur-

ing an inquiry into alleged subversive activities. Sweezy refused and was convicted.

25. The Court, meanwhile, on May 27, 1957, had agreed to review the legality of the sentences of Gil Green and Henry Winston, original Smith Act defendants. This action resulted in the release on bail of Robert Thompson, also an original Smith Act defendant.

26. On June 24, 1957, the Court reversed the conviction of Communist lawyer Harry Sacher for contempt of Congress. Sacher, one of the lawyers who made a travesty of the Smith Act trial in 1949 before Judge Medina, refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1955 if he was then or ever had been a member of the Communist Party.

27. Also on June 24, 1957, the Court set aside the contempt conviction of Abram Flaxer, former president of the now defunct United Public Workers of America. Flaxer had refused to give the same Subcommittee information it requested.

28. On the same day the Court set aside the contempt conviction of Lloyd Barenblatt, former teacher at the University of Michigan and Vassar College. He had refused to tell the House Committee whether he was a Communist Party member at the time he testified, or if he ever had been.

29. Continuing to nullify the government's efforts under the Smith Act, the Court, on June 24, 1957, vacated the conviction of Detroit's Communists Sol. L. Wellman, Nathan Kaplan, Thomas Dennies, Philip Schatz, Helen Winter and William Allan.

30. On the same day the Court ordered a new trial in Ohio for Anna Morgan, convicted of contempt for invoking the privilege against self-incrimination 37 times before the Ohio State Un-American Activities Commission. (1952)

31. Also on the same day the Court vacated the Ohio conviction of 3 other defendants, Raley, Stern and Brown, who had refused to answer before the same Commission questions about "suspected Communist and subversive activities in Ohio."

It should be noted that over half of the above cases relate to JEWS. Case 22 includes Sternberg, Richmond, Schneiderman, Starvus Stack, Churnin Kunitz. Other cases include Green, Gold, Mesarosh, Witkovich, Schware, Konigsberg, Kremen, Stein, Sentner, Sacher, Barenblatt, Flaxer, Wellman, Kaplan, Schatz, Winter, and Stern—**ALL JEWS!**

The foregoing record proves conclusively that the present majority of the Supreme Court is willfully subordinating the rights of the American public to the so-called "individual liberties" of traitors, security risks and other dubious characters. The rights under natural law for the people of a nation through its government to protect itself are being trampled upon by uncurbed judicial despots.

Congressmen Davis and Flynt of Georgia have made appropriate comments on the recent activities of the Court, as reported on page 8795 of the June 20, 1957, issue of the Congressional Record.

Representative Davis said:

"It seems that if there is one thing well settled, it is that a Communist cannot lose a case in the United States Supreme Court."

Representative Flynt is even more forceful, saying:

"Mr. Speaker, it is evident and it is clear that unless some action is taken to curb and check the unwarranted abuses of the Anglo-American system of jurisprudence by the present majority of the Supreme Court of the United States, they will gradually or precipitously devastate and shatter our Constitution, our laws, our statutes, the Congress of the United States, indeed our very Nation itself."

The future damage from the Court's ukases may be even greater than what has been described here. The Court has agreed to review the convictions of Claude Light-

—o— (Continued on Page 4) —o—

The Nine Strong Men Of Our High Court!

By Sam Crockett

Hugo Black is the longest appointed member of the Court (1937); had no experience on the bench; accepted an award from the Communist Southern Conference for Human Welfare just after his appointment. (See Appendix IX, p. 1591) He is one of the sinister trio which has fought so viciously as members of the Court for a Soviet America from the very first. (The others of course are Frankfurter and Douglas). His wife sponsored the Communist Council of Young Southerners and the League of Young Southerners. (App. IX, pp. 675 and 1037)

William O. Douglas (1939) had no experience on the bench; brought his infamous career to a climax with his wilfull grant of an order to stay the execution of the Rosenbergs after the Court had ended its term. This order was granted by Douglas on intervention by a stranger to the case who had been convicted as a dissolute person by California, the case having reached the Supreme Court 6 months previously with Douglas dissenting against conviction. (Edelman vs. State of Cal. 1/12/52) His wife sponsored the Communist League of Women Shoppers and its Washington branch. (App. IX, pp. 1009 and 1023)

These citations quoted are only tiny surface indications of the entire record of these justices, even though most of them have been careful to avoid open subversive affiliations.

Felix Frankfurter (1939) sponsored the Communist Medical Bureau and Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. App. IX, p. 1611 He is the Jew who rules the Court with an iron fist. (Warren is merely the weak figure-head) He was a main incorporator of the ACLU, a Communist front, so cited; a member of the legal staff of the NAACP for many years, "had assisted that organization in making plans for and in the realization of its objectives as a Communist-front organization to advocate, propagandize and litigate to bring on racial strife to secure racial integration from which his own race is immune on religious grounds, as a part of the Communist objectives in the U.S." (See Ga. Resolution re. Impeachment, pp. 8 and 9, 2/22/57)

While teaching law at Harvard, his secretary was a known Communist. He placed Alger Hiss in the government and Wyzanski, a Jew, as a Federal Judge in Mass., who later fought successfully for Oppenheimer's acceptance as a lecturer at Harvard in 1957. Other of his proteges were Biddle, Acheson, McCloy, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman, Lauchlin Currie—the last named, another alien and a Soviet agent. His brother Otto is an ex-convict, served time in W. Va. and in Iowa State Prison.

An investigation is underway to determine if Frankfurter is actually a citizen of the U.S! There is some doubt that he is as there does not seem to be any legal proof of his citizenship other than his unsupported word. He came to this country from Austria when 12 years old.

He was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Socialist Workers Education Bureau of America, counsel for the Tom Mooney Commission, attorney for anarchists Sacco-Vanzetti and the Communist Tom Mooney, supported the Scottsboro Rapists, etc. (See Common Sense issue 255 for his complete detailed record and the sources thereof)

Earl Warren (1953) appointed to the Supreme Court as Chief Justice as an award and in place of Robert Taft, for his key support of Ike's candidacy for President; has denied that the Communist Party secretly or publicly ordered its membership to support him for Governor of California. Nevertheless, it is doubtful that even he

would deny now that the Communist Party would gladly support him for any office he might wish, including the Presidency.

William Brennan (1956) was attacked by Sen. McCarthy for pro-Communist utterances before his appointment to the Court. McCarthy was a right-wing Catholic and Brennan a left-wing Catholic.

John Harlan (1955) was supported widely by the Negro and Jewish Communist press when appointed due to his father's previous record on the Supreme Court and because it was anticipated he would follow the same pattern of appeasement of minorities. He has not disappointed them.

Harold Burton (1945) a Unitarian, as mayor of Cleveland, officially welcomed the delegates to the 3rd U.S. Congress Against War and Fascism, a Communist operation. (Appendix IX, p. 1094)

Tom Clark (1949) who ran with the majority of pro-Communist decisions of the Court until last month, is now seemingly scared of what is going on and may not be privy to the orders which were given to Warren et al, on the Court. He has had no practice on the bench and was kicked upstairs by Truman before the investigation of the Dept. of Justice then pending got too close for comfort.

Charles Evans Whittaker (1957) hasn't had a chance to prove his fidelity to the Court's pro-Soviet bias, but it is not expected that he will attempt to deviate.

Sen. Eastland warned the country over a year ago that "the Supreme Court had been indoctrinated and brainwashed by left-wing pressure groups; that individual members of the Court were guilty of grossly improper conduct in accepting awards and emoluments from groups and organizations interested in political litigation before the Court."

David Lawrence (N.Y. Herald Tribune, 6/5/57, p. 25) asked "Who really writes the decisions of the Supreme Court Justices? Do they use 'ghost writers'...Should the public be told what part of the decision is actually written by a Justice and what part is the composition of his law clerk? These questions have arisen not only because of the occasional expressions and phrasing which appear in Supreme Court opinions that seem conspicuously different from the accustomed writings of a Justice in his previous career but because the whole subject had just been opened up by the Commission on Government Security (12 citizens appointed by the President, Senate and House) which issued a recommendation that hereafter the judicial branch of the government should 'take...steps to insure that its employees are loyal...'"

Lawrence here has almost laid bare the notorious secret bandied privately among Washington investigators—that the law clerks and other personnel aiding the Court are RIDDLED WITH COMMUNISTS AND PRO-COMMUNISTS. It is explicitly in this area of investigation that there lies real hope of exposing the true machinations going on behind the august portals of the Court. The scandal which would result from

the revelation that these petty, inadequate, evil men who crawled through slime to be appointed to the Supreme Court are merely the willing tools of their own subordinates and other external agents who dictate all major political decisions by the Court, would rock the foundations of the Judicial Jugernaut that has been formed since FDR took office.

Hints of this can be found in a book "Nine Men. A Political History of the Supreme Court from 1790 to 1955" by Fred Rodell, Random House, 1955. \$5.00. A Jew and member of the Communist-front National Lawyers Guild, reviews this book in the **Lawyers Guild Review** for the winter of 1956. The reviewer, Murray A Gordon, fulminates at length against Rodell for his attack upon the Court (strange, isn't it for a writer for the Red-front N.L.G. to defend the Court?) "Virtually each member of the Court is said by Rodell to be a servitor of his class interest—subtly or powerfully if able; without grace or force if mediocre... even (a) few renegades never succeed in deterring the Court from collectively yielding to the importunities of the monied interests or to the necessities of the political origins of the members of the Court...the Court is the sanctuary of sanctimonious political partisanship...the decisions of the Court are merely the expressions of individual political predilections...a Court...devoid of principle...the Court is simply the abode of a handful of men, each intent upon following his political and economic star."

Louis C. Wyman (N.Y. Times 6/25/57, p. 1) Attorney General of New Hampshire and head of the National Association of Attorneys General, publicly rebuked the Court in Sun Valley, Idaho, stated the Court's decisions relating to subversive activities "have set the U.S. back 25 years in its attempt to make certain that those loyal to a foreign power cannot create another Trojan horse here." He urged that the attorneys general support four courses of action: Clarify the 10th Amendment, which covers powers reserved to the states, and recommend the clarification at once to the 48 States; (2) Call for a method that would give the States "a greater voice in the confirmation of appointments to the Court than now exists through the U.S. Senate."; (3) Support legislation "designed to insulate against judicial legislation in derogation of a State sovereignty."; (4) The Conference named a special committee on internal security to prepare legislation for introduction at the present session of Congress.

With these recommendations and the suggestion made above **COMMON SENSE** concurs.

Tell Them So!

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NO RECOGNITION BY THE U.N. OF RED CHINA!
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POSTAGE STAMPS APPRECIATED BUT NOT NECESSARY

Hate Literature Hits The State

Republished from a Miami newspaper.
An "extremely large circulation" of hate literature throughout Florida was reported Monday by B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League.

Nate Perlmutter, ADL state director, said "Common Sense," a newspaper printed in New Jersey, apparently was shipped into Florida, then re-mailed locally.

Perlmutter said the printing probably was distributed by a local group, and was mailed to a select list of officials, news-

papermen and others in influential positions.

Now isn't this too bad?

"Hate literature," according to the ADL, is literature which exposes the world-wide Jewish Communist conspiracy. The Anti-Defamation League is the Jewish F.B.I., and the militant arm of B'nai B'rith. (Invisible Government)

This news item makes no mention of the tons of brainwashing literature circulated by the ADL in Christian church circles, schools, factories and government.

Trojan Horse

—o— (Continued from Page 2) —o—

foot and Junius Scales under the membership clause of the Smith Act, which clause may become a casualty. Indeed the **Daily Worker** is subtly suggesting that the Smith Act itself may be later held unconstitutional, and this is not a remote possibility, for the Court has overruled itself before, as in the desegregation decision.

It has also agreed to review *Wilson et al, v. Loews, Inc. et al.*, which will involve the old Communist charge of "blacklisting" in Hollywood by the 23 writers and actors who brought this suit.

A dispatch just received from London England, quotes the **Communist Daily Worker** as praising the United States Supreme Court! (why shouldn't they? Ed.)

The Supreme Court is, in the words of its late member, Oliver Wendell Holmes, "a clear and present danger" to the United States. Its present majority is levying war against the United States, which constitutes treason under the Constitution. The appropriate Constitutional remedy is **IMPEACHMENT.**"

We strongly urge all readers of **COMMON SENSE** to support as candidates for the House of Representatives only those men who will not shrink from **IMPEACHMENT.** The General Assembly of the home State of Congressmen Davis and Flynt has taken the lead by adopting a Resolution for **IMPEACHMENT.**

IF A MAJORITY OF THE STATES FOLLOW GEORGIA'S LEAD, THEIR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES MUST SUPPORT IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS. BUT YOU MUST FIRST FORCE ACTION BY PRESSURE UPON YOUR STATE LEGISLATORS!

START NOW! ORGANIZE! WRITE TO YOUR RELATIVES, YOUR FRIENDS, DO NOT DELAY! TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!!

Read and pass on!

Paging Uncle Sam

Not every Jew is part of the Marxist conspiracy but many insincere Jews receive respect they do not deserve because Patriots are unable to properly screen them in fear of injuring the few Jews believed to be sincere. Jews as a whole are often defended by uninformed Christians; this provides a good cover for the majority to operate.

Here is a poem by a good foreign born Jewish person now living in California. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

PAGING UNCLE SAM

"Dear Uncle Sam, all that I am
Or ever hope to be,
I owe to you for all you do
To keep our country free;
Pressure groups hook many dupes,
(They're a crop that never fails)
Americanism needs a foreign "ism"
Like a cat would need two tails;
Let's remember the admonition
Of our own George Washington:
"FRIENDSHIP WITH ALL NATIONS EN-
TANGLING ALLIANCES WITH NONE";
Why should we, bow to trickery
Of alien-minded organizations
Who use our Flag as a grab-bag
In behalf of foreign Nations;
Each Nation should fly its own Flag
To save its sovereignty,
My allegiance belongs to **OLD GLORY**
Its the only Flag for me."

By R. Berman

**GET THE U.S. OUT OF THE U.N.
AND THE U.N. OUT OF THE U.S.**